

SENATOR GEORGE B. CLARK GETS ONE BIG AND TWO SMALLER COMMITTEESHIPS

(Continued From Page Two)

Claims.
Stevens, Berlin; Chew, Bridgeport; Edmund Dudley, Guilford; Hart, Avon; Rogers, Barkhamsted; Jewett, Hampton; Asman, Durham; Seaton, Goshen; Lewis, Colebrook; Beecher, Seymour; Jodoin, Sprague.

Congressional and Senatorial Districts.
Pulton, Salisbury; Childsey, East Haven; Boutler, Stonington; Watkins, Norwalk; Green, Hartford; Burnham, East Hartford; Fish, Newington; Jewett, Hampton; Wheeler, Waterbury; Bliss, Clinton; Parizek, Willington.

Kennedy, Stamford; Smith, Milford; Howard, Union; Persland, Southington; Baker, Canterbury; Clark, Middlebury; Aitchison, Sherman; Middlebrook, Sharon; Cedar, Burlington; Provost, New Canaan; Young, Killbuck.

Constitutional Amendments (House).
Braman, Torrington; Stevens, Berlin; Rooke, Greenwich; Fraser, Cromwell; Benedict, Ridgefield; Yost, Vernon; FitzHenry, Waterbury; Jodoin, Sprague; Mercer, Plainfield; Baker, Ashford; Goss, New London.

Contested Elections.
Leete, Enfield; Hill, Huntington; Healey, Waterbury.

Contingent Expenses.
Turney, Windsor; Galliard, New Haven; Wilcox, Portland; Strong, Winchester; Mitchell, Southbury; Chegnon, Windham; Durand, Cheshire; McKnight, Ellington; Knapp, New Fairfield; Blanchard, Norfolk; Brewer, East Hartford.

Education.
Cowles, Farmington; Lacey, Fairfield; Ripley, Winchester; Persland, Southington; Durand, Cheshire; Phillips, Huntington; Stone, North Stonington; Cannon, Suffield; Child, Woodstock; Emerson, Roxbury; Solen, Haddam.

Engrossed Bills.
Beckwith, West Hartford; Connery, Redding.

Excise.
Morgan, Fairfield; FitzHenry, Waterbury; Griffin, East Granby; Robbins, Rocky Hill; Yost, Vernon; Keble, Sterling; Hayes, Atchison; Graham, Lebanon; Mansfield, Hartwinton; Wakeman, Weston; Burdick, Preston.

Federal Relations.
Huxford, Stamford; Ripley, Manchester; Treat, Orange; Rogers, Manchester; Bartlett, East Windsor; Meech, Middletown; FitzHenry, Waterbury; Smith, Grotton; Stevens, Berlin; Hawley, Brookfield; Noble, Old Lyme.

Finance.
Walters, Cheshire; Shaw, Redding; Beaman, Torrington; Fuller, Somers; Caine, Naugatuck; Atchison, Sherman; Henshaw, Suffield; Kent, Putnam; Bishop, Lebanon; DuBois, Windsor; Welch, Simsbury.

Fish and Game.
Bailey, Danbury; Gates, Old Saybrook; Smith, Grotton; Bartlett, East Windsor; Reynolds, Lyme; Bennett, Canterbury; Allhouse, Granby; Frazer, Cromwell; Curtis, Woodbury; James, Mansfield; Baker, Ashford.

Forfeited Rights.
Shaw, Redding; Wheeler, Waterbury; Parmelee, Killingworth; Barnes, Ansonia; Williams, Norwich; Watkins, Norwalk; Baker, Cheshire; Little, Columbia; O'Halloran, Stafford; Curtis, Bristol; Cummings, Hartford.

Humane Institutions.
Meech, Middletown; Hill, Huntington; Pulton, Salisbury; Barnette, Ridgefield; Fitzsimons, Woodbury; Finney, Woodbridge; Clark, Eastford; Flint, Canton; Jones, Lebanon; Holwell, Preston; Gansor, Canaan.

Incorporations.
Talcott, Vernon; Loucks, Wallingford; Christoph, East Windsor; Jones, New Hartford; Wilcox, Portland; Young, Killingly; Pierce, Sharon; Thompson, North Stonington; Bailey, Bethel; Emily, East Haddam; McCarthy, New Haven.

Insurance.
Thompson, Somers; Rogers, Manchester; Allen, Enfield; Emmons, East Haddam; Stocker, Beacon Falls; Gager, Franklin; Hammond, Woodstock; Butk, Wallingford; Middlebrook, Sharon; Iba, Litchfield; Key, Farmington.

Judiciary.
King, Windham; Huxford, Stamford; Geary, Waterford; Leete, Enfield; Davis, Danbury; Morehouse, Stratford; Beckwith, West Hartford; Candee, Norwalk; Healey, Waterbury; Kennedy, Stamford; Connery, Redding.

Labor.
Prisk, Wallingford; Blakeslee, Bridgeport; Warner, Wolcott; Parizek, Willington; Miller, Hartford; Wright, Barkhamsted; Celler, Cheshire; Fenn, Plymouth; Hall, Ansonia; Sweeney, Bozrah; Kingsbury, Coventry.

Legislative Expenses.
Howard, Union; Ailyn, Ledyard; Birdsey, Meriden; Brodeur, Putnam;

Emily, East Haddam; Loucks, Wallingford; Wakeman, Weston; Chew, Bridgeport; Pierce, North Canaan; Clark, New Milford; Crumb, Bristol.

Manual and Roll.
Wright, Pomfret; Healey, Waterbury; Leete, Enfield.

Manufacturers.
Barnes, Southington; Wilcox, Middletown; Rogers, Barkhamsted; Burdick, Preston; Skinner, Haddam; Reichardt, Berlin; Crumb, Bristol; Green, Ashford; Burnstead, Stafford; Curtis, Bristol; Goss, New London.

Military Affairs.
Budd, Salisbury; Knowlton, Marsfield; Brodeur, Putnam; Hawley, Brookfield; Welles, Wethersfield; Maydwell, Meriden; Farnham, South Windsor; Pelce, North Canaan; Wade, Plainville; Moore, Saybrook; Holt, New London.

New Counties and County Seats.
Osborne, Branford; Torkelson, East Hampton; Sweeney, Bozrah; Little, Columbia; Bennett, Canterbury; Williams, Norwich; Kelly, Windsor Locks; Brainerd, Branford; Samson, Glastonbury; Hall, Marlborough; Stocker, Beacon Falls.

New Towns and Probate Districts.
Smith, Grotton; McNeal, Griswold; Lane, Salem; Chittenden, Killingworth; Munson, Hamden; Morris, Newtown; Keble, Sterling; Cummings, Hartford; Booth, Bethany; Johnson, Bethelheim; Canser, Canaan.

Public Health and Safety.
Higgin, Coventry; Turney, Windsor; Benedict, Ridgefield; Hagstrom, Thompson; LaPlace, Saybrook; Tubbs, East Lyme; Mitchell, Washington; Wallace, Prospect; Purtil, Glastonbury; Kelley, Windsor Locks; Norris, Newtown.

Railroads.
Wilcox, Middletown; Barnes, Southington; Osborn, Branford; Mitchell, Southbury; Chittenden, Madison; Comstock, Montville; Franklin, Brookline; Lord, Essex; Wales, Monroe; Perkins, Litchfield; Galliard, New Haven.

Roads, Bridges and Rivers.
Hall, Willington; Covert, New Britain; Brainerd, Branford; Strung, Winchester; Eno, Simsbury; McKnight, Ellington; Atchison, Durham; Ryan, Thompson; Platt, Milford; Knapp, New Fairfield; Raymond, Lyme.

Rules (Joint).
Davis, Danbury; Geary, Waterford; Connery, Redding; Beckwith, West Hartford; Welles, Wethersfield; McCarthy, New Haven; Kent, Putnam; Alvord, Torrington; Gates, Old Saybrook; James, Mansfield; Warner, Wolcott.

Rules.
Leete, Enfield; Healey, Waterbury; Morehouse, Stratford.

Sale of Lands.
Chittenden, Voluntown; Maydwell, Meriden; Chittenden, Madison; Bailey, Danbury; Tammany, Easton; Fenn, Plymouth; Ashman, Warren; Clark, Westbrook; Tracy, Derby; Lane, Salem; Hagstrom, Thompson.

School Fund.
Birdsey, Meriden; Buell, Hartwinton; Goss, New London; Reilly, Naugatuck; Bryant, Orange; Green, Cornwall; Ward, Tolland; Oakland, Willington; Burnham, East Hartford; Pope, Oxford; Cedar, Burlington.

Shell Fisheries.
Gates, Old Saybrook; Nathan, C. Dudley, Guilford; Smith, Milford; Clark, Westbrook; Peck, Morris; Lyman, New Hartford; Stewart, East Hampton; Cartwright, Cornwall; Noble, Old Lyme; Kimball, Scotland; Blanchard, Norfolk.

State Parks and Reservations.
Shaw, Redding; Owen, Thomaston; Sanford, Newtown; Mercer, Plainfield; Barthie, Ridgefield; Lewis, Colebrook; Eakland, Wilton; Johnson, Bethelheim; Clark, New Milford; Cook, Andover; O'Halloran, Stafford.

State Prison.
Lacey, Fairfield; Ashman, Warren; Russell, Chaplin; Rhee, Clinton; Berger, Trumbull; Molloy, Derby; Plah, Newington; Rathbun, Hebron; Northrop, Bridgewater; Carroll, Norfolk; Leonard, Tolland.

State Library.
Bryant, Orange; Geary, Waterford; Phillips, Colebrook; Nathan, C. Dudley, Guilford; Walen, Monroe; Hammond, Woodstock; Wade, Plainville; Samson, Glastonbury; Knapp, New Fairfield; Cummings, Hartford; Fish, Newington.

Unfinished Business.
Gaine, Naugatuck; Clark, Eastford; Schriver, Middlefield; Seaton, Goshen; Lord, Essex; Comstock, Montville; Leonard, Tolland; Berger, Trumbull; Miller, Hartford; Booth, Bethany; Carroll, Norfolk.

Woman Suffrage.
Cowles, Farmington; Shaw, Redding; Emerson, Roxbury; LaPlace, Saybrook; Prisk, Wallingford; Eno, Simsbury; Kingsbury, Coventry; Bronson, North Branford; Fuller, Somers; Curtis, Bristol; Caine, Naugatuck.

for the opening day, beginning with seal-skins. Nearly one million muskrat will be sold the closing day, and high prices are predicted for these. Other large items include \$12,000 squirrels; 750,000 moles; 300,000 opossum (native); 215,000 skunk; 120,000 raccoon; and 100,000 mink.

With the single exception of skunk—and that is a characteristically North American fur, the catalogue shows an offering of raw furs that aggregates more than the three London mid-winter sales combined can show.

Furs from every continent, from every province of Canada, and from every state in the Union, Japan, Siberia, China, India, Tibet, Persia, Australia and New Zealand represent the Orient. Every country in South America has furs in the catalogue; and Russia, Italy (moles) Macedonia, with foxes, Scotland with moles, make some showing for the European countries.

Some few traders predict a break in the high prices that have prevailed for the last two years; but others point out the fact that the demand is greater than ever, and the supply becoming daily less. The wise ones in the trade seem to think that prices will be fully maintained; but do not look for any new high levels to be

Unrestricted Publicity For Conference News Desire Of Americans

Concessions Made Granted Only After Vigorous Discussion Led By President Wilson Supported By British Delegates—Wilson Will Not Address Opening Session.

Paris, Jan. 18.—It is understood that when the Supreme War Council adjourned today there was pending a plan for one open and five secret sessions a week. American press representatives decided at a meeting this evening to continue their efforts to have the publicity feature of the peace congress absolutely unrestricted. Another call was issued for a meeting tomorrow for all press representatives. It now seems that the concessions made by the Supreme Council today constitute what might be called "half a loaf." It is understood that these concessions were made after a vigorous discussion led by President Wilson, who was supported by British delegates. Mr. Wilson has received many cablegrams from the United States, almost all of which have urged him to contend for the fullest publicity consistent with the success of the congress.

All the peace delegations held final meetings this morning before the assembling of the peace congress this afternoon. The American delegation met at 10 o'clock, but President Wilson did not attend, remaining at the Murat mansion throughout the morning to rest.

While there had been some expectation that President Wilson might address the opening session on behalf of the foreign delegates in response to President Poincaré's invitation, it was finally determined that there would be no speeches except those by President Poincaré and by Premier Clemenceau when the Premier takes the chair as the presiding officer of the congress.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 17.—Careful investigation here has made it possible to give more concretely than previously announced the outline of the war claims of Great Britain and the general desires regarding the making of the peace.

There are some minor differences of opinion between Great Britain and America regarding the final argument of the world's affairs, and these differences remain to be reconciled.

Mayo Questions Wisdom Of Changing Battleships

Says Armistice Does Not Spell Peace—Regrets Converting Battleships Into Transports—Great Blow to Navy to Have Two-Thirds of Crews Torn Apart and Sent to Transporting Soldiers.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the American Atlantic fleet throughout its active service in war, speaking last night before the fourteenth annual banquet of the Philadelphia Club, questioned the wisdom of converting battleships into transports to bring men back from France.

"Armistice does not spell peace," he declared. "If this great war ends without difficulties following, it will be different from any other war and we may need our battleships at any time. The idea that the only thing to do now is to get the boys back quick is all wrong."

"The matter is settled now, and we must leave the directions of these matters to wiser heads than mine, but this making of the battleships over into transports I very much regret."

"If you knew how great task it is to get a battleship prepared for war and to train and equip a crew, you would know how terrible a blow it is to the navy as a whole, and have them torn apart and sent to transporting soldiers."

The admiral paid high tribute to the men who stayed at home and trained the men who went over into service.

When war began, Admiral Mayo said, the navy as a whole was ready for war. "We were not ready because we had not had the money to be ready," he said. "We did not have enough ships, we did not have enough men. To get ready for a war, we had to multiply our personnel nearly ten-fold from 60,000 to nearly half a million. I think we all agree now that had America spent a few millions before the war for preparedness she would not have to spend many billions in war, and had she spent a few hundred millions, there would not have been any war."

Airplanes Make Ex-Kaiser Nervous; Looks Fully 70

Hitherto Firm Flesh Sagging—Physical Condition Bad—Guards Round Castle Maintain Strictest Vigilance—Empress Sends to Amsterdam for His Birthday Gift.

Amerongen, Holland, Tuesday, Jan. 14.—(By The Associated Press)—William Hohenzollern's illness, which manifests itself principally in the form of chills, is being aggravated by his constant weariness, the effects of which are plainly visible in his features and his general physical condition. He looks perhaps 15 years older than when he crossed the frontier of Holland. Although he is only about to complete his sixtieth year, his birthday coming at the end of the present month, his appearance suggests a man of 70. He wears a short, grayish beard and a drooping moustache and his hitherto firm flesh is now sagging.

The guards around the castle are maintaining the strictest vigilance in consequence of the revival of rumors, which, however, do not seem to be well founded, that an attempt might be made to kidnap the ex-emperor. A Dutch airplane from the aviation camp near Utrecht occasionally flies in the vicinity of his castle, and the roar of its motors does not diminish the nervous tension of the inmate.

The ex-emperor, who had always been accustomed to smoke a considerable number of cigarettes daily, has become a greater consumer of tobacco than ever. As soon as one cigarette is finished he starts another.

His meals with his wife are of the simplest sort. Water is the only beverage taken at the table, but in the forenoon he drinks a small glass of light red wine and in the evenings a half glass before going to bed.

The former empress recently sent her chamberlain to Amsterdam for a week-end to order a birthday present for her husband.

South Dakota Brings 56th Artillery

Coast Artillery Men Recruited Near Danbury Given Welcome.

BIG DELEGATION GREETED THEM

Artillery Men Went to Camp Mills, Infantry to Camp Merritt.

New York, Jan. 18.—The American steamship President Grant and the battleship South Dakota arrived today from Brest with troops. The latter's passengers were largely from the field artillery and comprised more than 4,500 men. On the warship were 16 officers and 1,372 men, representing the entire 56th Coast Artillery, Battalion F and 30 officers, and the 474th Aero Squadron, seven officers and 145 men.

The Coast Artillery men, recruited in the vicinity of Danbury, Conn., were welcomed by a large delegation of officials and citizens from Fairfield county, who went down the bay on police and private boats. With the aviation outfit they went to Camp Mills.

Troops aboard the President Grant, included the headquarters company of the Eighth Field Artillery brigade, two officers and 41 men, and the following Field Artillery regiments: Second, 32 officers, 1,434 men; 21st complete, 1,294 men; 53rd, 23 officers, 1,371 men. Co. H, 347th infantry, four officers and 207 men, also was aboard. All these troops are regulars. The artillerymen went to Camp Mills and the infantry to Camp Merritt.

Aboard the President Grant was also the 13th Trench Mortar battery, consisting of nine officers and 121 men.

FOCH WILL BREAK ARMISTICE IF NOT ABSOLUTELY KEPT

Does Not Believe Germans Exaggerate When They Cry "Famine."

GERMANY STILL POSSESSES ARMY

Marshal Does Not Believe Bolshevik Invasion To Be Possible.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Marshal Foch, according to the Matin, will immediately break off the armistice with Germany if the conditions of the armistice are not fulfilled. The Allied commander-in-chief, the paper adds, does not believe that the Germans exaggerate when they cry "famine." The situation of the populations of Austria and Prussia, the marshal is quoted as saying, is near the starvation point.

Germany still possesses an army, the marshal declared, but the Allies hold the Rhine, which constitutes a formidable strategic barrier. Marshal Foch is said to have declared he did not believe that a Bolshevik invasion through Germany to France was possible.

Amsterdam, Jan. 18.—The commander of the neutral zone east of the Rhine in the region of Duisburg, Rheland Prussia, announces that Allied troops will occupy the harbors and landing places on the right bank of the Rhine. Duisburg will be occupied by two companies of troops.

COMPEL FIRMS TO FULFILL AWARDS

Washington, Jan. 18.—Every power of the navy department will be used to force the acceptance by companies with which it has contracts of awards made by the War Labor Board. Secretary Daniels said today, after a conference with Joint Chairman Taft of the board, on the situation growing out of the Bethlehem Steel Company's refusal to put in operation one of these awards.

Mr. Daniels said he would take up at once the question of how the department should proceed. It appeared, he said, that the Bethlehem company had agreed some months ago to permit collective bargaining and the establishment of shop committees among its employees, but as soon as the armistice was signed, "the company lost interest."

No hint was given as to what form the navy departments action might take, but Mr. Daniels pointed out that every contract let by the navy included a cancellation clause. The war department has more and larger contracts with the Bethlehem company than the navy.

Joint Chairman Taft announced later that the War Labor Board would defer for ten days its decision on the complaint of Bethlehem steel company employees that the company had not lived up to the terms of the awards.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The War Department today published the following names of Americans held prisoners in Germany who have been returned to France:

William A. Neitzel, Meriden, Conn.; R. Walbridge, Staffordville, Mass.; Rosato Minichella, Hartford, Conn.; Tony D. Potent, Hartford, Conn.; Szeleaz Zaitrosky, Ansonia, Conn.; Jack N. Korda, Hartford, Conn.; Leo H. Buganski, Torrville, Conn.

All Argentine strikes, save the ship-plying strike, have been called off.

U. S. Soldiers To Be Reduced To Minimum In Occupied Territory

"Consistent With Our National Obligations," Declares Gen. March—Marshal Foch Informed of This Policy By General Pershing—Strength To Be Maintained Now Being Discussed.

Washington, Jan. 16.—American forces in France and in the occupied territory of Germany are to be reduced to the minimum strength, "consistent with our national obligations," General March said today. He added that Marshal Foch had been informed of this policy by General Pershing.

What strength is to be maintained is under discussion now by American military officials and the Allied military leaders. No report has been received indicating the number of divisions to be supplied by the United States, but General March was positive that it would be far less than the thirty divisions given in unofficial reports as the probable American military contribution.

The American force for the occupied zone was fixed by international agreement at the time the armistice was signed.

General March said Marshal Foch now listed for demobilization 1,177,000.

Troops actually returned from France for demobilization now number 104,000. This gives a grand total ordered discharged of 1,281,000, of which 785,626 men and 51,593 officers have been discharged to date. The rate of discharge again is nearing the maximum capacity of one thousand men per camp per day, after an interruption by the holidays.

In addition to the regular regiments, the exceptions from the blanket demobilization order include the cavalry on the southern border, coast artillery troops in the coast defenses, detachments at posts, and the medical personnel. The last force now numbers 25,000, but Gen. March said it would be reduced gradually, as the number of men it had to care for was reduced.

Demobilization of all army units in the United States has been ordered. General March announced, except the regular army regiments, needed for camp guard purposes and various detachments necessary to continue the demobilization process. The total for was reduced.

PEACE PROPOSALS FROM BOLSHIEVIK HAVE AGREED ON "BONE DRY" ACT

Would Destroy Every Vestige of Beverage Liquor Traffic.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—The twenty-five prohibition and anti-saloon league organizations have agreed on a "bone dry" federal act to be presented to congress, according to a bulletin issued today from National Anti-Saloon league headquarters. Tentatively it includes the following provisions:

Appointment of Federal commissioners to enforce the act, with power to prescribe rules and regulations for the manufacture and distribution of wine for medicinal purposes and alcohol for non-prohibitive purposes. Fixing of adequate penalties for violation of the act.

The importation, exportation and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverages purposes to be prohibited. All intoxicating liquors illegally possessed and all implements used in their illegal manufacture to be contraband.

An adequate search and seizure provision. The sale of alcoholic patent or proprietary mediums capable of being used as beverage to be surrounded by the same safeguards as the sale of alcohol.

Such other provisions as will "destroy every vestige of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the United States and its possessions."

TO MINIMIZE "BILL RAISING"

Washington, Jan. 18.—Gradual reduction of the great variety of designs of United States currency to minimize the danger of counterfeiting and "bill raising" is under discussion between treasury officials and members of congress. The United States now has 54 different designs for bills of various denominations, and officials believe the resulting unfamiliarity of the public with the designs enable counterfeiters to operate more easily than if the designs were standardized.

There are now in circulation five different kinds of \$1 notes, five of \$2 bills, six \$5 bills, seven \$10 bills, seven \$20 bills, seven \$50 bills, six \$100 bills, four \$500 bills, five \$1,000 bills, one \$5,000 bill and two \$10,000 bills.

Germany undertakes to turn over Allied ships still detained in German ports. The clause providing that Germany shall place her mercantile marine at the disposal of the Allies in return for food supplies says that the agreement in no way affects the final disposal of those ships.

The naval clauses provide that all submarines must be turned over, including all submarine cruisers, mine layers, sweepers, salvage ships and floating docks for submarines. They also stipulate that the building of all submarines must cease and those on the stocks must be dismantled or destroyed under Allied supervision.

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Chicago, Jan. 18.—The resolution committee of the International Workers' Defense League reported a program in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney yesterday.

The committee recommended that a committee of five be sent to Washington to demand Federal intervention to free Mooney from prison; that a campaign of publicity be conducted, and that, if these measures failed, a general strike be called July 4—first, however, submitting the strike call to a vote of workers.

Christiansia will hold a Norwegian American exposition from Sept. 10 to Sept. 24, where all kinds of American export merchandise will be shown. Director of Railroads Hines says each line will purchase its own coal.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 18.—While the police of New York were still searching today for the man who murdered 17-year old Elizabeth Mary Riddell, a stenographer, in the borough of Queens in that city on Wednesday night, Patrick O'Donnell, 30 years old, confessed in court here today after his arrest that he was guilty of the murder.

O'Donnell was held for the arrival of New York detectives. He was taken into custody by the local police yesterday on a charge of vagrancy while wandering in the outskirts of the city. Questioned as to his possible knowledge of the Riddell murder, he broke down and confessed to the police and repeated his confession in the magistrate's court, saying he had killed the young woman with an iron bar, after she had fought him and made out.

Miss Riddell, a high school graduate, was struck down last Wednesday night while on her way home from work in a Manhattan insurance office.

INCREASED SALES OF RAW FURS

The whole world has come to the United States today to purchase raw furs. Markets formerly centered on the European continent have been forced, by pressure of the war, to give way to American enterprise and foresight; and today the world's raw fur market centers in the traditional fur trading center at St. Louis. Our North American continent is the richest producing country in the world; and it is but fitting that there should center the trading that naturally gathers around the largest market at first hand. That this is the logical outcome is borne out by the catalogue, just issued, for the usual January sale at the Fur Exchange, St. Louis.

Over 8,000,000 pelts, covering sixty-four kinds of fur known and dealt in by the fur trade generally, are scheduled; and it is said that a conservative estimate of the total of the sale will run to around—if not over—\$8,000,000.

Over 1,000,000 pelts are scheduled